

has direct responsibility, under the supervision of the Director, for the administrative management of the Agency, intelligence-related activities, security and the Special Compartmental Intelligence Facility, and performs such other duties and exercises such other powers as the Director may prescribe.

(c) The Executive Secretary and Advisor for Internal Affairs (D/EX), on behalf of the Director, initiates and provides Agency liaison to the national security agencies, coordinates within ACDA and with other agencies to ensure appropriate ACDA representation of interagency deliberations and international summits, and the timely exchange of information. The Executive Secretary advises the Director and other Agency Principals on arms control and administrative policy options, the status of policy deliberations within the Agency, and the optimum methods and procedures to implement policy decisions. The Executive Secretary maintains the Director's formal record of communications regarding arms control policy deliberations and decisions.

(d) The Advanced Projects Office (D/AP) is ACDA's center for innovative concepts of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament. It conceives and develops new avenues to aspects of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament. Its projects build both on internally generated concepts and on ideas collected from government, academic, and non-governmental sources.

(e) The Chief Science Advisor (CSA) is the Director's special representative for matters of science and technology, and identifies promising technologies for monitoring arms control agreements.

(f) The Office of Military Affairs (D/M) is headed by the Senior Military Advisor who serves as the principal advisor to the ACDA Director on military matters, is the principal representative of the Director to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and is the liaison between ACDA and United States military commanders and the ACDA focal point for military-to-military contacts on agency initiatives. The Senior Military Advisor evaluates arms control and non-

proliferation proposals from a military perspective, and assesses their potential contributions to the national security of the United States.

(g) The Office of the Inspector General is headed by the Inspector General of the Agency who has the duties, responsibilities, and authorities specified in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. app.). The Inspector General of the Agency utilizes personnel of the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State in performing the duties of Inspector General of the Agency.

(h) The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Officer has the primary responsibility for advising the Director of the Agency with respect to the preparation of the Agency's equal employment opportunity plans, procedures, regulations, reports, and other matters pertaining to the Agency's equal employment opportunity program, for evaluating the sufficiency of the total Agency program for equal employment opportunity, and when authorized by the Director of the Agency, for making changes in programs and procedures designed to eliminate discriminatory practices and to improve the Agency's program for equal employment opportunity. The EEO Officer maintains contact with the Office of Personnel Management, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, schools, and other related organizations.

#### **§ 601.11 Multilateral Affairs Bureau (MA).**

MA develops and implements policy, strategy, and tactics for issues under negotiation and discussion in multilateral arms control fora. It provides organizational support and staffing for U.S. delegations to the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva, in which the negotiations on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing (CTB) and on other issues related to nuclear weapons (e.g., fissile material cut-off) and conventional arms (e.g., transparency in armaments) are conducted, as well as for the First Committee of the UN General Assembly and the United Nations Disarmament Commission. The Bureau leads the U.S. effort to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) through the CWC

Preparatory Commission in The Hague, and will potentially serve as the U.S. Office of National Authority (ONA) upon entry into force of the CWC. In addition, the MA Bureau takes the leading policy role in formulating Agency positions in support of the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) through the Joint Consultative Group (JCG), the Treaty on Open Skies through the Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC), and the CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC), all in Vienna. The Bureau is also responsible for development and implementation of policy within the U.S. relating to other international arms control agreements and negotiations, including the international effort to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC) by enhancing transparency and confidence in compliance, and other related diplomatic activities, such as the BW Trilateral dialogue between the U.S., UK and Russia. MA takes the Agency lead in supporting other international efforts such as the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) for Iraq and peacekeeping initiatives. It also leads U.S. Government efforts, both substantively and administratively, for multilateral treaty review conferences, with the exception of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). The Bureau assists in the formulation of Agency policy with regard to arms control in regions of the world outside Europe.

**§ 601.12 Strategic and Eurasian Affairs Bureau (SEA).**

SEA has principal responsibility within the Agency for the diplomatic, political, and technical aspects of negotiations and implementation of strategic and nuclear arms control agreements, particularly with respect to the new independent States of the former Soviet Union, and of policy initiatives to facilitate the denuclearization of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. Expansion of arms control efforts in the Eurasian region, including consideration of discussions with China on strategic stability, is also part of the Bureau's portfolio. Further, SEA has principal responsibility within the Agency for development and implemen-

tation of the Nunn-Lugar program, the Safeguards, Transparency and Irreversibility initiative (to ensure that nuclear warhead dismantlement is irreversible and transparent) and of defense conversion policy and programs related to the former Soviet Union and China. Other areas in which SEA has responsibility include: ballistic missile defense arms control, the Standing Consultative Commission (SCC), the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (JCIC), and the Special Verification Commission (SVC). SEA coordinates implementation of agreed policy, generates and analyzes proposals, and evaluates weapons systems and other questions relating to these negotiations. It also takes the leading role in formulating Agency positions on basic strategic and theater offensive arms control, ballistic missile defense arms control, nuclear warhead dismantlement initiatives and the storage and disposition of fissile material from dismantled nuclear warheads, and other strategic or global arms control and outer space policy issues that require high-level decision within the Government. SEA chairs the interagency backstopping committees for the JCIC, the SCC, the SVC, and the Bilateral Implementation Commission (BIC). The Bureau also provides technical expertise to teams implementing various elements of denuclearization, fissile material disposition, and related openness initiatives, as well as to defense conversion committees and relevant interagency working groups.

**§ 601.13 Nonproliferation and Regional Arms Control Bureau (NP).**

NP is responsible for representing the Agency in policy development, implementation, and international negotiations to halt the proliferation of nuclear/chemical/biological weapons and missiles, to control conventional arms and sensitive dual-use exports, and to foster regional arms control. It promotes United States interests in multilateral nonproliferation regimes, e.g., the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Australia Group. It provides technical and policy support for the International Atomic